

Date: Fri, 5 Feb 93 16:57:58 PST  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #174  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Fri, 5 Feb 93                      Volume 93 : Issue 174

Today's Topics:

73 Magazine Circulation Figures  
900 Mhz Rabbit VCR extenders  
Bay area amateur radio stores  
Circuit modelling  
Daily IPS Report - 2 Feb 93  
EMF fields (was Re: Ham R  
Extra Class Call Signs  
Ham Radio Causes Cancer!  
No Code Proposition  
PI network in Swan 700CX  
Quote EMF-Cancer research

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.  
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Date: 5 Feb 93 18:29:02 GMT  
From: ogicse!emory!rsiatl!jgd@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: 73 Magazine Circulation Figures  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>>This guys friend is plain wrong. 73 hasn't had print runs as small as  
>>40,000 since the late 1960's!

>Of course, I didn't see the documentation myself. But based on the fact  
>that my friend had been so gung-ho pro-Wayne Green (and the fact that he

>is an honest individual), I doubt that he made it up.

A claimed circulation of twice the print run is typical and is accepted by all auditing agencies if the claim is supported with some research. "Passthru" expose the person to the same advertising as if he had bought the magazine. If ARRL is claiming that counting passthrough readers in the circulation base is dishonest, they are lying.

>>And it is a fact that exactly 1/2  
>>of our circulation comes from the newstand (within a few percent). We make A  
>>LOT more money from newstand copies than we do from subs. I LIKE having all  
>>that newstand circulation. Any healthy magazine must maintain strong newstand  
>>circulation to survive.

>Excuse me for being dubious. Everyone I have ever talked to in the ham  
>radio publishing business says that newsstand sales are a small percentage  
>of most ham magazines' circulation.

No magazine I know of, including mine, makes money off newsstand sales. Between discounting to distributors and buybacks, newsstand sales are typically losers. What newsstand sales DO do is build circulation figures. Higher circulation figures beget higher advertising rates. THAT is the real reason for newsstand sales.

Anyone who is interested enough to make a phone call can discover the circulation of any magazine. Simply call and ask for a media kit. Most media kits list circulation broken down by paid subscribers, passthru, free and "other". For those that don't list circulation or say something to the effect "circulation is less than 50,000", a quick calculation will give you a ballpark value. The measure of advertising pricing is "cost per thousand" or CPM or how much it costs to reach 1000 readers. A CPM of \$80 - \$100 is typical in my field. I think it will be similar for ham radio mags. Simply take their full page dollar rate and multiply by 80 to 100 and that will give you a reasonable estimate of circulation. Note that this proportionality does not hold for periodicals with less than about 30,000 circulation. CPMs are typically higher there.

John

--

John De Armond, WD40QC	Interested in high performance mobility?
Performance Engineering Magazine(TM)	Interested in high tech and computers?
Marietta, Ga	Send ur snail-mail address to
jgd@dixie.com	perform@dixie.com for a free sample mag
Need Usenet public Access in Atlanta?	Write Me for info on Dixie.com.

-----  
Date: Fri, 5 Feb 1993 16:46:11 GMT

From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!bogus.sura.net!darwin.sura.net!sgiblab!spies!  
wicat!keithm@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: 900 Mhz Rabbit VCR extenders  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Has anyone actually broken down an bought a set of the  
"RABBIT" VCR extenders and tried to convert/use them on  
the 900 Mhz Ham band? I understand that they operate  
as Part 15 devices in the 900Mhz band, and that they  
are FM. I would like to get a set, move them onto the  
appropriate frequency (to match the band-plan) if they  
are not already there, and then possibly add an external  
amplifier.

Has anyone tried/tested one of these? I'd like to know  
anything you might have found out before I plunk down  
\$\$\$ for a set.

73 - Keith

--

Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400	My opinions are
Packet: n7hmf @ nv7v.UT.USA.NA	all mine...
Internet: keithm@wicat.com	...so there!

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Date: 4 Feb 93 21:12:55 GMT  
From: olivea!hal.com!thumper!bob@ames.arpa  
Subject: Bay area amateur radio stores  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I figure with all the negative statements about HRO we need a little balance.  
I know most of the guys that work for Quement and HRO, and enjoy visiting  
both shops. There has been numerous times that I have entered both stores  
and have had to contend with crowds, and was left pretty much on my own.  
Hey, it's a fact of life. There isn't a huge market for ham radio gear, not  
like vcr's and tv's, so there are very few stores catering to our needs.  
Support the few that are.

If you have questions, drop in during the off hours, before the daily rush.  
Get them when their fresh, with stories to tell. Take the time to get to  
know the salesman, find one that shares your interests in the hobby. Heck  
if someone were to ask me about ATV I'd be of no help, but packet, well there  
I have some background. Same with them. Nobody can be an expert on all the  
different facets of ham radio, or be knowledgeable on all the subtle differences  
in high end equipment.

I am really pleased with our local stores. They have top-of-the-line gear on open display and allow you to touch it, play with it, drool on it. It would be much cheaper to just run a store front and only handle mailorder sales. The overhead would be less and the hassles much lower. But then how is the customer to make the right decision? Spec sheets? Word of mouth? All of these should be considered but there is just no substitute for hands on playing.

We all have bad days, if you had a bad experience, give them another try. If it persists jot down your thoughts and send them to the manager of the store. They are very interested in your comments. Flaming a store on the net is a good tool, but try the more direct approaches first. They will get you further.

See you guys there, you'll be able to recognize me, I'm the one playing with that new TS950SDX. I wonder if my wife would notice it in place of my TS950SD? Nah, I'd better not try.

73

-----  
Bob Arasmith  
bob@hal.com (work)  
bob@arasmith.com (home)  
n0ary@n0ary.#nocal.ca.usa.na (packet)  
-----

Date: Fri, 5 Feb 1993 15:29:56 GMT  
From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!qt.cs.utexas.edu!news.Brown.EDU!noc.near.net!lynx!  
lkay@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Circuit modelling  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb5.060859.1@uwovax.uwo.ca>, 37147\_1234@uwovax.uwo.ca writes:  
> I like the student edition of Microcap published by Addison Weseley  
> It has a much nicer user interface than some of the other spice versions.  
> It is available in Canada for about \$47 Canadian and I understand  
> that a new edition is due very soon.  
>  
> 73  
>  
> Marv Sherebrin

Please, no, no, no!!! I suggest you get a copy of PSPICE from Microsim (it's free). I and several of my colleagues here in the ECE Dept at Northeastern have been working very hard to replace Microcap with PSPICE as the approved circuit software in our undergrad curriculum. The basic problem is, MICROCAP DOESN'T WORK! All the wonderful GUI interfaces in the world aren't worth a pot of warm spit if the damn thing can't converge on

a TWO-transistor inverter circuit (I have examples). And the overWHELMING reponse from the students is, 'Microcap s\*\*ks'.

I have a beta copy of Microcap IV (due out this spring). Know one big change they made? They now use the SPICE models in their code, period. They advertise complete SPICE complatibility. Doesn't this tell you something? But their simulation engine is still not SPICE.

I have told my Addison-Wesley rep repeatedly that they should sever their ties with this product (they don't make it, they just distribute the student version). It's giving them a bad name in my opinion, especially since in general the 'student version' is a good concept (they also do MATLAB).

The only thing PSPICE lacks is a schematic capture system. But for \$35, you can buy SCHEMA from Ovation, inc. in Texas which will do capture (for high-level components like ICs as well as discretes) and dump a SPICE netlist.

An informed consumer is a happy consumer :-)!

73, Len

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Dr. Leonard Kay, KB2R          | "But we are not dealing with the
Electrical and Computer Engineering | normal world. We are chasing DX."
Northeastern University, Boston   | -- W9KNI, 'The Complete DXer'
NU ARC: W1KBN 145.31(-)          |
Packet: KB2R@K1EA               | #include <disclaimer.h>
-----
```

```
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Date: 5 Feb 93 04:03:56 GMT
From: eram!dave@midway.uchicago.edu
Subject: Daily IPS Report - 2 Feb 93
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
```

In article <makinc-030293101300@163.127.2.21>,  
makinc@hhcs.gov.au (Carl Makin) writes:

```
| > IPS RADIO AND SPACE SERVICES AUSTRALIA
| > Daily Solar And Geophysical Report
| > Issued at 2330 UT 1 February 1993
| > Summary for 1 February and Forecast up to 4 February
```

[ These are daily reports, which I get via e-mail and post to  
a local Australian group - aus.radio ]

| Do you post these into rec.radio.amateur.info?  
| (I noticed the aus distribution)

There's a rec.radio.info (which is moderated, and reserved for  
FAQs and the like, but no r.r.a.i, so I think you mean r.r.a.m?

| Do you think they'd be interested?

Dunno - let's find out... (this is x-posted there)

Sample report follows. BTW, please do NOT ask me what the terms  
mean; all I do is post them as a service, and I don't understand  
them (nor do I work for IPS, old addresses notwithstanding).

Daily IPS Report - 5 Feb 93

IPS RADIO AND SPACE SERVICES AUSTRALIA  
Daily Solar And Geophysical Report  
Issued at 2330 UT 4 February 1993  
Summary for 4 February and Forecast up to 7 February  
No IPS warning is current.

-----  
1A. SOLAR SUMMARY

Activity: low

Flares: none.

Observed 10.7 cm flux/Equivalent Sunspot Number : 147/100

1B. SOLAR FORECAST

	05 February	06 February	07 February
Activity	Low	Low to moderate	Low to moderate
Fadeouts	None expected	Possible	Possible

Forecast 10.7 cm flux/Equivalent Sunspot Number : 150/103

1C. SOLAR COMMENT

None.  
-----

2A. MAGNETIC SUMMARY

Geomagnetic field at Learmonth : quiet to unsettled

Estimated Indices : A	K	Observed A Index 3 February
Learmonth	08 3222 2222	
Fredericksburg	08	09

## 2B. MAGNETIC FORECAST

Geomagnetic field at Learmonth : quiet to unsettled

Ap : 10

## 2C. MAGNETIC COMMENT

None.

## 3A. GLOBAL HF PROPAGATION SUMMARY

Propagation conditions :

Low Lats: Normal.

Mid Lats: Normal.

High Lats: Normal.

PCA Event : None.

## 3B. GLOBAL HF PROPAGATION FORECAST

Propagation conditions are expected to be normal.

## 3C. GLOBAL HF PROPAGATION COMMENT

None.

## 4A. AUSTRALIAN REGION IONOSPHERIC SUMMARY

MUFs at Sydney were near normal.

Observed Sydney Regional Ionospheric Index : 61

## 4B. AUSTRALIAN REGION IONOSPHERIC FORECAST

	05 February	06 February	07 February
MUFs	near normal	near normal	near normal
T index	65	70	70

Predicted Monthly Ionospheric Index for February is 60.

## 4C. AUSTRALIAN REGION COMMENT

None.

--

Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU)  
dave@esi.COM.AU

VK2KFU @ VK2RWI.NSW.AUS.OC  
...munari!esi.COM.AU!dave

Date: 4 Feb 93 23:01:00 GMT

From: twwells!pics!robert.keown@RUTGERS.EDU

Subject: EMF fields (was Re: Ham R

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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=====
JDA>*      Most every bodily insult, whether it be radiation or toxins or even
>          physical impact, has a threshold intensity level below which no
>          amount of exposure is harmful. This should be intuitive. After all
>          you can hit yourself gently any number of times without harm.
>          We also know we don't die from small amounts of arsenic, heavy
>          metals, nuclear radiation and all the other similar things that
>          are toxic in large amounts. There are very few if any insults that
>          are cumulative.
```

I just setup a small experiment with my cat. I am kicking him gently while force feeding arsenic, heavy metals (does Guns & Roses qualify here?), and Plutonium. Now I am placing my 900 Mhz transmitter right next to him...and keying the mike...

Oh my god! He's turning into a dog! Embryonic cell migration induced by rock music and cellular transmitters...where's that phone.

See you on 60 minutes...

Thanks for your excellent comments.

Rob Keown  
wa3qju

```
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+-----+
| Pics OnLine MultiUser System   (609)753-2540 HST    609-753-1549 (V32) |
| Massive File Collection - Over 45,000 Files OnLine - 250 Newsgroups   |
+-----+
```

```
-----
Date: Fri, 5 Feb 1993 14:55:17 GMT
From: pa.dec.com!engage.pko.dec.com!e2big.mko.dec.com!zko.dec.com!
coolidge@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Extra Class Call Signs
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
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In <Charles.R.Hohenstein.1-040293212145@lafmac48.lafortune.lab.nd.edu>
Charles.R.Hohenstein.1@nd.edu (Charles R. Hohenstein) writes:
```

% Sorry to ask what is possibly a stupid question, but are extra call signs  
% now in the same format as advanced call signs?

Well, Yes and No.



Yes, they're "2x2's",

but No, they are/will be in the AA-AL (actually AK, since AL is reserved for Alaska) series.

What you're seeing is the implementation of what was announced years ago, and most of the CONUS call areas have now run out of 2x1 Extra Class calls. There's a chart in the various handbooks and in the Rules [Part 97]. They've got funny names for them, such as Group A, group B, etc., but I don't have the chart here at work.

Once they run out of 2x2's-starting-with-an-A, then they will stick newly minted Extras with "Advanced Class Calls" (starting with a K, or whatever's being issued in the particular call area at the time).

I'm sure you've noticed that in at least the 4th and 6th call areas that they ran out of "Tech/General" 1x3's-with-an-N and they've been issuing 2x3's-with-a-K (previously issued to just Novices) to newly licensed Tech's and Generals.

73,

Bayard, N1H0 (Since '76, previously WN2/WA2HH0, WA1RQT, WA4CKI)

-----  
Bayard R. Coolidge N1H0      DISCLAIMER: The opinions expressed are  
Digital Equipment Corp.      solely those of the author, and not  
Nashua, New Hampshire, USA      those of Digital Equipment Corporation  
coolidge@zko.dec.com      nor any other entity.  
"Brake for Moose - It can save your life" - N.H. Fish & Game Dept.  
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-----  
Date: 4 Feb 1993 21:30:58 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!hellgate.utah.edu!caen!saimiri.primite.wisc.edu!zazen!  
post.its.mcw.edu!news@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>>> There have been a number of "reports" on the major TV news  
>>> magazines and tabloid shows about electromagnetic fields in  
>>> general, and RF in particular, causing cancer.  
>> ....  
>> Would you say that smoking does not cause cancer because you  
>> never saw anyone die under laboratory conditions and ruled

>> out all other causes?

>>

> The difference is that the "link" between cigarette smoking and  
> cancer is far stronger than with EM fields. Smoking greatly  
> increases your chances of getting lung cancer.

In addition:

- 1) the tobacco studies show a dose-response relationship (more is worse) that has not been found in the EMF studies.
- 2) tobacco is a carcinogen in laboratory animals, whereas all the laboratory cancer-EMF studies to date have been negative.
- 3) the mechanism whereby smoking causes lung cancer is known, whereas there is no theoretical basis for an EMF-cancer link

> The studies  
> investigating cancer and EM fields, as I understand it, show  
> either a weak correlation or no correlation at all.

Also, most of these studies are of 60 Hz (power-frequency) fields, not of RF fields. The studies showing a correlation between RF/MW fields and cancer are very few and very weak. In addition there are some large studies of military radar and radio operators that show no correlation at all.

BTW: There are \*NO\* studies even claiming a link between RF fields and brain cancer.

John Moulder (jmoulder@post.its.mcw.edu)      414-266-4672  
Radiation Biology Group  
Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisc

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Date: Fri, 5 Feb 1993 00:25:46 GMT  
From: hellgate.utah.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!gatech!darwin.sura.net!  
bogus.sura.net!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!  
newsserver.sfu.ca!news@dog.ee.lbl.gov  
Subject: No Code Proposition  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C1xxA1.KAp@boi.hp.com> swalton@mail.boi.hp.com (Sean\_Walton;  
85U524; x3821) writes:

> Now, I find it exciting and want to learn more about it. Consider:  
> on one hand, you could send a message using FM and get a fair RST over  
> long distances (assuming you have the power). Next, on side-band, the  
> distances lengthen and the RST is better (why? because side-band does  
> not require so much of a bandwidth). Finally, look at CW, the are  
> QRP's that transmit around the world with 599! That is intriguing!

> And the only bandwidth it requires is the carrier on which you are  
> transmitting!

Ooops! Better go back and look at some of those EE books again! (:-) While CW does not consume as large a bandwidth as SSB voice, it is more than just a carrier wave - \*any\* modulation requires bandwidth, including just switching the carrier on and off, and all the more so if the switching is done quickly or noisily

> -Sean  
> KB7RFA

(P.S. I've been a 'no code' ham in Canada for almost 14 years. At the time that I took the exam, the 'digital radio' portions that were added to the exam were certainly a filter against non-technical types - but there is \*no\* idiotproof filter. Idiots are proof against anything! :-)

--

- Richard Chycoski, VE7CVS	richard@sfu.ca (Internet)
Senior Systems Consultant	richard@sfuvax (BITNET)
Academic Computing Services	
Simon Fraser University	(NeXT Mail OK)

-----  
Date: Fri, 5 Feb 1993 00:16:26 GMT  
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!gatech!concert!unccsun.uncc.edu!wlhamaty@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: PI network in Swan 700CX  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb3.185253.10500@cbnewsm.cb.att.com> jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:

>When I dip my grid and peak my plate (vice versa?) on my Swan 700CX  
>to bring my tubes into resonance what exactly is occurring? Does this  
>balance the power output between the tubes? Does this also match the  
>the rig to the antenna? I have read mention of the PI network of tube  
>rigs being used in place of a tuner in a pitch. I guess when you see  
>maximum power output you are matched to the antenna? Please don't reply  
>via email as my mail path is messed up at the moment. 73!

>

>Jeff

>--

> Jeff Jones AB6MB		
> jeffj@seeker.mystic.com		CW FOREVER!!!!
> Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929		

No doubt others could produce a better technical explanation, but essentially

you are matching the high impedance output of the tubes to the low impedance of the load. Operating without resonating the circuit is a bad idea for the same reason that operating with a high (unmatched) SWR is: the power is not transferred to the load, so it is dissipated in the tubes. The Pi network on the Swans can match to any essentially non-reactive load from 15 to a few hundred ohms, maybe an SWR of 5:1. I have driven 2:1 direct with no problem. The load must not be real reactive, and if you drive a 200 ohm load with a 50 ohm feedline, you are gonna have a 4:1 SWR on the line, and if it isn't real short it will be reactive at the rig.

Do you know about the Swan net on 14250 on Sundays at 2:00 Pacific? A real good group, and I'm sure you could get an answer to any sort of Swan question. I usually check in if conditions are favorable between NC and UT.

73 de KD4HSE

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--
[-----]
| Luke Hamaty KD4HSE           "More than gold, I love to complain."      |
| Impact Technologies Group - Trurl, from The Cyberiad                    |
|                               |                                           |
| 800-438-6017 or 704-549-1100                                           |
|                               |                                           |
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```

Date: 4 Feb 1993 22:14:35 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!hellgate.utah.edu!caen!saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!zazen!  
post.its.mcw.edu!news@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Quote EMF-Cancer research  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> a long report about the relation between cancer and EM fields  
> on KQED...They mentioned the recent Swedish study ...I was  
> astonished, however, when they said that the study found 7  
> cases of leukemia versus 2 to expected. If I heard those  
> numbers right, then that doesn't sound like very strong  
> evidence to me.

> Let's say you roll a pair of dice 100 times. You can  
> calculate that you should roll "snake eyes" (two one's) about  
>  $100/36 = 2.8$  times.

I have a translation of the study. You heard it right, and your stats are right. They expected 2.6 and got 7, for a relative risk of 2.7 with a 95% confidence interval of 1.0 - 6.3.

Several further cautions:

- 1) This risk is for retrospective calculations of what they think the fields were at the time the leukemia was diagnosed.
- 2) If they used the calculated field 1, 5 or 10 years prior to diagnosis the risk factors are not statistically significant.
- 3) If they use actual measurements of the magnetic fields (rather than retrospective calculated fields) the relative risk is 0.9 (no risk).
- 4) Even with fields calculated for the time of diagnosis, when they looked at all childhood cancer (rather than just leukemia), they expected 11.3 and got 12.
- 5) A Danish study with essentially the same design was released almost at the same time - it shows no significant risk. Funny that no one seems to mention it.
- 6) The study is unpublished and has not been subject to peer-review

One last quote from the author of the Swedish study:

"You can make the following calculation based on the assumption that what we are observing is not an artifact: in Sweden there are approximately 75 cases of childhood leukemia per year and our study indicates that . . . one [per year] is attributable to EMF"

John Moulder (jmoulder@post.its.mcw.edu)      414-266-4672  
Radiation Biology Group  
Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisc

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Date: Thu, 4 Feb 1993 17:12:53 GMT  
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!mont@decwrl.dec.com  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1kmnpgINNmpk@west.West.Sun.COM>,  
<1993Feb4.010546.12345@samba.oit.unc.edu>,  
<1993Feb4.023437.29919@en.ecn.purdue.edu>  
Subject : Re: Proposition

In article <1993Feb4.023437.29919@en.ecn.purdue.edu> n9ljx@en.ecn.purdue.edu  
(Scott A Stembagh) writes:  
>In article <1993Feb4.010546.12345@samba.oit.unc.edu> Kirk.Smith@launchpad.unc.edu  
(Kirk Smith) writes:  
>>  
>>No code Tech's should be given access to some Novice CW only bands.  
>>  
>  
>Uh Gee....How about they practice where the novice do. At home with a key and

>tone ocsialtor!! UNfortunately you cannot have HF privledges without showing  
>CW proficiency.  
>

I agree with both of you... But what I don't understand why the public has access to 11 meters? Doesn't it have as much propagation as 10 meters? I guess there is something different about the band or the international agreements about it that I don't understand.

If no-code techs had cw privledges on 10m, it would give them a place to practice cw with currently existing easily obtainable gear. It might also give them just a taste of what HF is like. Even when propagation is poor, they could make scheds with others on the local repeaters and practice together.

Sitting at home with a key and tone oscillator is not much fun. However, if it was possible to plug the tone oscillator into the mike on a VHF rig and have a real QSO it might make it a lot more enjoyable.

73,

--

Mont Pierce

```
+-----+
| Ham Call: KM6WT           Internet:  mont@netcom.com       |
|   bands: 80/40/20/2       IBM vnet:  mont@vnet.ibm.com     |
|   modes: cw,ssb,fm        |                               |
|   qth: Fremont, CA        Religion:  Jehovah's Witnesses   9/72 |
+-----+
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Date: 4 Feb 93 17:43:37 GMT  
From: pacbell.com!sgiblab!spool.mu.edu!olivea!news.bbn.com!bbn.com!  
levin@network.UCSD.EDU  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Feb1.090657.2209@guvax.acc.georgetown.edu>, <fred-  
mckenzie-020293100712@k4dii.ksc.nasa.gov>, <BAT.93Feb3090337@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>  
Subject : Re: Help needed with old callsign.

In <BAT.93Feb3090337@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>  
bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM (Pat Masterson) says:  
| I looked in my 1961 callbook. Oddly, there are no KN7s in the first  
|dozen pages. The call you guessed (KN7HDS) was not listed. I quick

I dunno. It was only a couple years later, late 1963 or early '64,  
that I got KN7YEG. (If I had upgraded (mandatory in those days) I

would now be K7YEG - sigh - the 7 region still had a few 1x3 calls left.)

73 / JBL N1MNF

=

Nets: levin@bbn.com		"GO TO JAIL. Go directly to jail. Do not pass
POTS: (617)873-3463		Go. Do not collect \$200."
N1MNF		-- Parker Brothers

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #174

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